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Among its practical achievements, the Association points with legitimate satisfaction to the York-Antwerp Rules of General Average, by which charter parties all over the world are normally regulated, to its Glasgow Rules of Marine Insurance (1901), to its London Rules of Affreightment (1893), its Rules of Procedure for International Arbitration (1895) and its Budapest Rules for the Unification of the Law of Bills of Exchange, adopted in 1908. Annual conferences are held and verbatim reports published.

The Association had its first inception in America. Elihu Burritt originated the idea, Dr. Miles, the secretary of the American Peace Society, took it up, and that great personality, David Dudley Field, carried it to fruition. It has returned twice to the country of its parents' origin, and held most successful conferences at Buffalo in 1899 and at Portland, Me., in 1907. Hon. Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut, Hon. Robert E. Benedict and Mr. Cephas Brainerd, New York, are its American Vice-Presidents, whilst Dr. B. F. Trueblood, Boston, Mr. Eugene Carver, Boston, Prof. C. N. Gregory, Iowa, Mayor Libby, Portland, Mr. C. Platt, Philadelphia, Mr. Parker Kirlin, New York, and Mr. F. Rawle, Philadelphia, are on its Council.

At its forthcoming Conference (the twenty-sixth), to be held at London from August 1 to 5 of this year, a full program of work will be entered upon. Public international law is less to be discussed than private. But arbitration is on the forefront of the program. There will be a paper by the secretary of the Peace Society, Dr. Evans Darby. An interesting proposal will be brought forward for the establishment of a University of International Law at The Hague. The Declaration of London will be dealt with by eminent English authorities, Right Hon. A. Cohen — one of the Alabama counsel — and Sir J. Macdonnell, whilst Prof. C. Noble Gregory of Iowa takes up the special doctrine of Continuous Voyage. There will be a series of shipping subjects for discussion on the second day of the Conference, Wednesday, August 2, the Limits of State Interference with Maritime Contracts being dealt with in papers by Mr. Justice Walton of the Supreme Court, Mr. J. E. R. Stephens, London, and Mr. A. C. Schröder, Cairo; and General Average by Mr. K. W. Elmslie, London, and Mr. Challenor Dowdall, late Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The subject of Workmen's Compensation for Accidents will be treated, mainly from the maritime point of view, by lawyers of different nationalities, Sir J. Gray Hill, Liverpool, Mr. Louis Franck, Antwerp, Dr. A. Sieveking, Hamburg, Mr. Arthur Williams, New York, and Mr. P. B. Mignault, Montreal, and Dr. Autran, Marseilles. On August 4 Mr. J. Arthur Barrett of the United States and English Supreme Court Bars will present a report on Divorce Jurisdiction, embodying the results of prolonged and wide investigation, which has been conducted in pursuance of a mandate received at Portland in 1907. It is possible that Mr. W. G. Smith of Philadelphia may be able to contribute a paper on this thorny subject, and others will be read by M. G. deLeval, Brussels, Dr. I. Havesi, Pesth, and Professor Walton, Montreal. Criminal Procedure in France and Britain will be the subject of comparative historical studies by Mr. E. Todd, mayor of Hampstead, Dr. Dombovary, Pesth, and Professor Charteris, Glasgow. A Hungarian jurist will explain Bosnian Law; and the

pressing topic of the International Regulation of Road Traffic will be introduced in papers by Mr. Dessen, London, and Mr. Mahaffy, son of the well-known Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The meeting will be wound up on Friday, August 5, with a discussion on Bills of Exchange, inaugurated by the greatest authority on the subject, Judge Felix Meyer of Berlin, to which Dr. E. Schuster, London, and Dr. Sichermann, Hungarian delegate to the Hague Congress on Bills of Exchange, will also contribute. Other business topics which will be reserved for the same day are Stock Exchange Law, on which Dr. G. Marais, Paris, has prepared a paper dealing with the question of foreigners making bargains in their own country through the medium of a foreign exchange, and Foreign Judgments, on which three Hungarian jurists have prepared an interim report, recommending the adoption and furtherance of a code of rules which was presented to the Glasgow Conference in 1901.

The Lord Chief Justice of England will be the Honorary President and Lord Justice Kennedy the President of the Conference. A large and influential Reception Committee has been formed, and has arranged a variety of entertainments, including banquets at the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and the Law Society's Hall; lunch at Gray's Inn, evening receptions by the City Corporation at the Guild Hall, and by His Excellency the United States Ambassador at Dorchester House; garden parties at Gray's Inn and at the London residence of Mr. Justice Phillimore, at which the Honorary President, the President and Mr. Justice Phillimore, Past President, will be the hosts; and a river trip to the London docks and harbor under the auspices of the newly-formed Port Authority.

Visitors who care subsequently to visit the north of England will find special facilities at Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle, friends of the Association having undertaken to show them any objects of interest in those cities.

Oriental Peace Society Banquet in Kyoto, Japan.

On the evening of April 7 the Oriental Peace Society gave a farewell banquet to four of its members soon to leave for longer or shorter periods of travel and public duty in Europe and the United States.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York was the foreign guest of the evening.

The Hon. Mr. Nishimura, President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, and acting chairman in Mayor Saigo's absence, and Professor Suyehiro of the Imperial University, representing the Board of Directors, were the hosts. At their request the address of welcome to Miss Wald was given, in choice English, by President Harada of the Doshisha. He called attention to the really international scope and significance of her social work, saying that all effort which mediates between classes and races and seeks in any way whatever to promote their welfare even in a single city, and especially in New York, has its bearings on international peace. "We, the citizens of Japan, cordially welcome to our land all who have these things at heart, and especially Americans, for we cannot forget the debt of gratitude

we owe to America for fifty years of friendly help in our trying transition period." President Harada deprecated the foolish talk of war between these two countries, which was indeed unthinkable. Those who say that such a thing may occur through any act of Japan merely expose their ignorance of Japan's real character.

Miss Wald responded in fitting words, reciprocating the expressions of goodwill. She referred briefly to her own work and quickly took up the theme central in all our thoughts, assuring us that the heart of America was not correctly represented by the utterances of the so-called "jingo" press. Although she had not heard the recent address of Mr. Schiff, reported by cable in such belligerent terms, yet she knew the speaker well, and was confident that there was misrepresentation somewhere, for Japan has no better friend in America than Mr. Schiff. Miss Wald's address was warmly applauded.

For the sake of those who did not understand English Professor Tanimoto of the Imperial University gave the main points of Miss Wald's address in Japanese. He was followed by Mr. Shiokawa, Manager of the Kyoto Branch of the Bank of Japan, who told how Baron Takahashi came into relation with Mr. Schiff at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, which led to Mr. Schiff's great service to Japan in raising the war loan.

Of the members going abroad Professor Tanimoto and President Harada were given special commissions by Professor Suyehiro to represent the Oriental Peace Society and Japan in various important gatherings and congresses to which they are going. Professor Tanimoto is to make addresses at the Universal Races Congress (London) and the International Educational Congress (Brussels), as well as attend several other conferences of international scope. President Harada is to represent the Kumiai (Congregational) churches of Japan in the World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, and later in the United States he is to give the Lamson course of lectures on Religion, in Hartford Theological Seminary. He is booked to lecture in several other institutions in the United States and to attend the centennial anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In response to the address of Professor Suyehiro each of these gentlemen responded, outlining the work and travel which lay before them.

After these formal addresses were over, one of the members presented briefly to the Society two propositions as worthy objects of endeavor :

First, to secure for Japan a School Peace Day.

Second, to urge the government to establish and support a department, whose function it should be to scrutinize international news, trace to its source maliciously fabricated or distorted so-called "news," and to secure the enactment of suitable laws whereby responsibility for news calculated to disturb international relations might be laid upon the authors and publishers.

Should the governments of the world devote one-tenth as much to the promotion of peace through the prevention of prejudiced and exasperating "news," and also to the promotion of mutual justice, as they now devote to preparations for war, the time would speedily come when there would be no need for such preparations.

The members and guests parted feeling that the evening had not been spent in vain.

Field Secretary's Report for June, 1910.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

Through the courtesy of the International School of Peace, Chicago has enjoyed the presence of Rev. Walter Walsh of Dundee, Scotland, for ten days. Many of the colleges and clubs, which gladly would have extended a hearing to Mr. Walsh, had closed for the season. But we kept our distinguished guest busy during his stay. The newspapers interviewed him and accorded generous space in their columns. The executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society, at a lunch, conferred with Mr. Walsh as to the peace situation in Great Britain. The City Club held a luncheon in honor of Mr. Walsh. David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank, a fellow countryman of Mr. Walsh, presided and introduced the speaker in a happy manner. Mr. Walsh's theme was "The Military Situation in Europe," and his address was printed in full in the City Club "Bulletin."

The First Congregational Church of Evanston, through its pastor, Dr. McElveen, and the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, through Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance, its pastor, opened their pulpits to Mr. Walsh, and the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest, Rev. W. Wray Boyle, D. D., pastor, devoted its prayer meeting to the subject of international peace.

The Congregational Ministers' Meeting of Chicago set aside its regular program in order to hear the visiting Scotchman, and special postal card notices were sent out to all the pastors. "Militarism and the Church's Duty" was the theme presented. An animated and enthusiastic discussion followed the formal address, and the Parsons agreed that their fellow craftsman from beyond the sea was a "live wire."

The University Club tendered a reception to Mr. Walsh, as did also the Housing Committee of the City Club. He was likewise the guest of the Ways and Means Committee of the Association of Commerce when "New Chicago" was discussed. As a member of the City Council of Dundee, Mr. Walsh heartily appreciated the plans for the betterment of city life and was enthusiastic in his praise of the Chicago plans.

A special meeting of the Chicago Peace Society was held at Hull House. Miss Addams presided in her own inimitable, gracious way, and Mr. Walsh talked on "How the Movement Moves."

During Mr. Walsh's stay in Chicago, a meeting was held at General F. D. Grant's headquarters for the purpose of organizing the Boy Scouts of America. By special invitation, Mr. Walsh attended and protested against the military features of the movement. This movement, which has been pushed in England by Sir Baden Powell, is now launched in America. It aims to capture the boys of the public schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and churches. It tends towards universal military service and the glorification of militarism. It will probably be one of the most active and formidable forces with which pacifists must reckon in days to come. In the face of Mr. Walsh's earnest protest, the new society was launched with the deliberate purpose of making the military features prominent. General Grant, like other soldiers, looks upon the military life as being as sacred as the religious life, and declares that he will strive to make the military element prominent in the new movement.